HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1822. No. 143.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications

Hillsborough, October 2 , 1822.

The Stockholders of the Union Hotel are requested to pay their last instalment on each share of stock of fourteen dollars and eighty-five cents, on or before the 28th of November next.

Wm. Kirkland, *President.*

N. B. A general meeting of the stockholders, is requested on Wednesday of next November court, at the Union Hotel, at 12 o'clock.

42—2w

Houses and Lots in Hillsborough, *FOR SALE.*

DR O'FARREL will sell all his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly.

Prime Cider by the quart, and domestic wine equal to any imported.

Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.

Oct. 16. 40—tf

CORN.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 100 barrels of corn. He will give two dollars and fifty cents per barrel in discount to those that are indebted to him.

He also wishes to purchase thirty bushels of good wheat.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, October 7. 39—4w

JUST PUBLISHED.

and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT'S

ALMANAC

FOR

1823.

Oct. 9. 39—

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large garret room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 30 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, carriage house, &c. and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house.

The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16. 27—tf

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1822

Andrew M'Broom vs. *Josiah W. Baldridge* } Original attachment, levied on the lands of the defendant.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Josiah W. Baldridge, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made three months successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Josiah W. Baldridge be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk***

Price adv $3 25. 34—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1822

John Bruce vs. *Herndon Haralson jr.* } Original attachment. "Levied on one pair shovel and tongs, as pointed out by Mr. John Bruce, the plaintiff in this case."

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Herndon Haralson, is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for two months, that unless he appear at the next term of said court and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk.***

Price adv. $3 50 35—2m

FALL GOODS.

J. P. SNEED & Co.

HAVE just received a general assortment of goods suitable for the season, and invite their customers and the public to give them a call. They have also received

Hogskins, and other Saddlery.

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

Oct. 22. 41—3w

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth: Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive: and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week; and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.*

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONVENTION.

From the Western Carolinian.

COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the delgates who had previously been elected in the different captain's companies of this county, took place in Salisbury, on Thursday last. The number of delegates that attended was much larger than we had expected, and we know that they were among the most respectable citizens of our county. The meeting was conducted with the utmost dignity and order; and the members evinced the greatest unanimity and zeal in the great and righteous cause of the West, for the furtherance of which they were assembled.

After the meeting was organized, gen. Pearson addressed the members, in explanation of the object of their assembling. He said, that amending the constitution was an important work,—that it should be commenced and proceeded in with great deliberation and caution;—but it was a work *absolutely* necessary, unless we wish to see a mockery made of our representative government. In forming the legislature, (said he) to make laws for us, it now takes *eight* men in the west to balance *one* in the east; but in paying taxes, and bearing the burdens of war, &c. every man in the west will weigh down his fellow in the east. The constitution (continued he) *must* ultimately be amended: it might take two, three, or a dozen years to effect it; but, even if it should take *fifty* years, for himself he was willing to labor in the cause his lifetime. That as it is natural for the father to plant orchards for the benefit of his children, equally so is it for us to engraft into the charter of our political rights such amendments as will perpetuate the liberties our fathers fought for, to our children's children.

Gen. Pearson made many other remarks, which we did not hear sufficiently distinct to note down.

After the resolutions had been read, Mr. *Fisher* addressed the meeting at some length; we only noted a few of his most prominent ideas at the time.

He said it was a wrong idea, generally entertained, that the congress held at Halifax, in 1776, met expressly for the purpose of forming a constitution; but, on the contrary, that it assembled for the purpose of considering the distracted state of the country, and devising ways and means to prosecute with effect the war against the British, the common enemy;—that out of three quires of paper, which contained the journal of the congress, only *three sheets* were occupied with the proceedings relative to forming the constitution; that the time, as thus appears was devoted to this object, was altogether insufficient for deliberating on the formation of so important and lasting a work—a work that was vitally to affect unborn generations.

Mr Fisher pointed out a number of defects in the constitution. One which he mentioned was, that the legislature meets too often. The objection (he said) to its meeting so often was not only the great expense attending it, but it was inexpedient. Laws are made one year, and repealed the next; and so continual is the fluctuation of them, that the people at large are left entirely in the dark,—and even the judges and lawyers themselves are often puzzled to determine what laws are in force. As an illustration, Mr. Fisher mentioned, among many others, one instance, which occurred not many years since: A law was passed altering the time of holding the superior court in a certain county; the law was published, among others,—but, as is often the case, it was four or five months getting out among the people,—the judge in the mean time, went on his circuit, and held court according to the old regulation, but in direct violation (though innocently) of the provisions of the new statute in such case made and provided. The judge, as might have been expected, was much chagrined at the mistake. At the next circuit, however, he was determined to proceed *according to law*. So, when the time arrived, he takes the law in hand, and proceeds on his circuit, and held court according to the *new* "dispensation;" but, behold! he learnt, when too late, that the legislature had met, in the interim, and re-altered the time of holding court back to the old standard. Upon this the judge gave up the chase, declaring that he could not keep pace with the operation of laws whose existence was so ephemeral.

Many other pertinent remarks were made by Mr. Fisher, and other delegates, which neither time nor room will allow us to notice in this week's paper.

The temperate, firm and dignified proceedings of this meeting, must have a most salutary effect on the minds of all who before doubted either the lawfulness or expediency of calling a convention.

Proceedings of the Delegates of the People of Rowan County, on the subject of a Convention.

On Thursday, the 24th inst. the delegates from the several captains' districts in the county, convened at the court-house in Salisbury, for the purpose of taking under their consideration such measures as might be thought necessary for the speedy calling of a convention of the free people of North Carolina, to amend the present constitution of the state.

The following gentlemen appeared as delegates from their respective districts, to wit:

In the First Regiment.

Capt. Wood's company, Charles Fisher, S. L. Ferrand. *Swink's*, H. C. Kern, P. H. Swink.* *Lyerly's*, J. Lyerly, Isaac Linster. *Haircson's*, Wm. B. Wood, John Young. *Chunn's*, ——. *Jeter's*—Nicholas Filhauer, John Andrews. *Coleman's*, Wm. H. Kerr, Hu. Braly* *Litaker's*, Noah Partee, Richard Harris. *Barger's*, Adam Casper, Adam Roseman. *Miller's*, John Linn, George Miller. *Lentz's*, Ja. Miller, John Lentz. *Brinkle's*, J Walton, W. Harris, *Johnston's*, Judge Locke,† John Scott.†

In the Second Regiment.

Capt. Miller's company, George Smith, John March *Harris's*, Absalom Cameron, George Harris. *Frank's* Ransom Harris, Spen. Clark. *Walk's*, ——. *Sulivan's*, ——. *Owens's*, ——. *Canada's*, Daniel Cox, Woodson Daniel. *Hendrick's*, S. Hamilton, J Darner. *Willis's*, John P. Hodgens, William Moore.*

In the Third Regiment.

Capt. W. B Wilson's, Jesse A. Pearson, J. H. Freeling. *Cavender's*, Jacob March, ——.* *Snider's*, Samuel Jones, Nathan Chaffin *Lowe's* G Lowry, —— Frisbee *W. C. Brown's*, John Clement, A. R. Jones *Clascock's*, James Glascock, ——.* *Ellis's*, E D. Austin, Geo. Coker *Hendrick's*, ——.* *W. Brown's*, Daniel M'Guire, ——.*

In the Fourth Regiment.

Capt Wise's company, Ransom Williams, J. Charles. *Craver's*, Daniel Waggoner, George Long. *Burnettle's*, Andrew Graves, Henry Monroe *Arrell's*, Jacob Worthington, Daniel Arrell *Ferrington's*, ——* *Jas. Brown's*, Thomas Cooper, ——* *Cobble's*, Benjamin Sherwood, Andrew Swicegood.

The delegation proceeded to appoint a committee, consisting of *Messrs.* Jesse A. Pearson, Charles Fisher, Stephen L. Ferrand, Nathan Griffin, John H. Freeling, Benj'n Sherwood, and Geo. Smith, to report the heads of such subjects as it was deemed most important to take into consideration at this meeting.

The delegation then proceeded to the appointment of a chairman and secretary, whereupon *Nathan Chaffin*, esq. was unanimously appointed chairman, and col. J. H. Freeling, secretary.

The committee reported the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the delegation appoint a committee of nine delegates, to be called *the committee of correspondence*, whose duty it shall be forthwith to open a correspondence with all the other counties in favor of calling a convention; and to endeavour to arrange with them such measures as they may deem best calculated to accomplish the great object for which we are contending.

2. *Resolved*, That each delegate open in his respective district subscription papers, for the purpose of raising a fund to defray the expenses that may be incurred in carrying on the necessary correspondence, in collecting and diffusing information among the people, and in general to defray whatever expense may be incurred in the progress of the just cause in which we are engaged: *Further*, that the sum so raised be paid over to the committee of correspondence, to be by them accounted for at the next meeting of the delegation.

3d. *Resolved*, That the delegation recommend to the members elect from this county to the next general assembly, to endeavour to concert with the members from other counties, favorable to a convention, some plan, and to agree upon measures for the speedy calling of a convention of the free people of North Carolina.

4. *Resolved*, That the committee of correspondence shall prepare, by the next meeting of the delegation, a plain, and candid *expose* of the grievances under which the people labour, in consequence of the unequal, unjust, and oppressive operations of the present constitution.

5. *Resolved*, That it is proper and necessary that this delegation should have another meeting of the members, on the *9th day of January next;* at which time the committee of correspondence will report the progress they have made in the discharge of the important trust reposed in them.

6. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be made known by each delegate to his constituents, and that they also be published in the Western Carolinian newspaper.

Which were unanimously adopted.

The delegation appointed a committee of correspondence, agreeably to the first resolution, consisting of Charles Fisher, Judge Locke, Stephen L. Ferrand, George Smith, Ransom Harris, Jesse A. Pearson, Nathan Chaffin, Thomas Hampton, and Absalom Williams.

Resolved, by the delegation, that the corresponding committee do invite those delegates who were not present at this meeting, to attend at the next meeting of the delegation, in whatever way they may deem most proper; and further, to invite those companies that were not represented, to meet and recommend some persons to represent them in the next meeting of the delegation.

Resolved, by the delegation, that a copy of the proceedings of the present meeting be printed, and sent to each member.

The delegation adjourned to the 9th day of January next.

JOHN H. FREELING, *Sec'ry.*

Those delegates marked thus * were absent on account of sickness, or some other uncontrolable causes.

† Both sick, and unable to attend.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Our readers will find below, a representation of the political grievances of the west, from the grand jury of *Randolph* county. We should gladly have published it last week, but it did not come to hand in time.

This is now the sixth county that has made a similar representation; and we feel a confidence in saying, that almost every county in the west will, as soon as the people can have an interchange of sentiments, come out with equally as general and decided an expression of their political views as the six already referred to.

State of North-Carolina,
Randolph County.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 182

The jurors for the state and county aforesaid, impressed with the belief, that although in the discharge of their duties as grand jurors they are only required to present such matters and things as, agreeably to the laws and statutes of this country, come properly under the cognizance of this honorable court, conceive it not incompatible with the duty they owe themselves and the citizens of their county, to make a presentment of such grievances and impositions as they labour under; and to point out to them the only method to which it appears they can resort for redress. Under a government predicated on republican principles, all men are considered entitled to equal rights and privileges, agreeably to their standing in society,—over which it is their duty to watch with vigilance, and not suffer them to be infringed upon by their fellow citizens. And when circumstances occur having a tendency to destroy those privileges, it is the duty of the people to resort to such mode of redress as the wise institutions of their country intended they should exercise.

It is a notorious fact, that since the adoption of the constitution of this state, the increase of population in the western counties has so far exceeded that in the eastern, as to produce an entire change in our political institutions, by putting it in the power of the minority to rule the majority, in pointed contradiction to the views and intentions of those worthy patriots who formed our constitution,—whose object evidently was to secure to posterity equal and unalienable rights. It is well known that repeated applications have been made to the legislature to submit this subject to the decision of the people, who possess the sole power and control over that instrument, and can alter or amend it as circumstances may, from time to time, require: but all these applications have proved ineffectual. Our eastern brethren at present possess the power, and show a disposition to retain it as long as possible. We have only asked, in a respectful manner, to be permitted to enjoy equal privileges with themselves; they reply, "*We* have long governed you with moderation, and we know no reason you have to complain." Our reasonable expectations have been disappointed; and this grand jury deem it unnecessary to make further application to the legislature on the subject,—believing as they do, that those who possess power frequently forget right.

This grand jury, impressed with a belief that it is a duty they owe to themselves, their families, and their country, to act with firmness and perseverance until this desirable object can be obtained,—do therefore recommend to the citizens of their county, to elect one delegate from each captain's district, which delegates shall meet at the court house in Ashboro', on the *6th day of November next*, to deliberate on this question, and adopt such measures as they may conceive advisable to obtain the sense of the freemen of this state on the propriety of calling a *convention*.

This grand jury further recommend to the captains of each militia district in this county, to advertise and hold an election at their respective muster grounds, on the last Saturday in October, 1822, for the purpose of electing

de egates; and that all freemen of the age of *twenty-one* years, and no others, be permitted to vote thereat.

Resolved, unanimously, by this grand jury, that a copy of this presentment be forwarded to the editors of the *Western Carolinian*, for publication.

ALEXANDER GRAY, *foreman*

Joshua Croven,	Abner Ward,
John W. Harris,	Ephm. Worthington,
John Wilson,	Peter Rich,
John Croven,	Nathan York,
Alexander Smith,	William Hogan,
George Lineberry,	Aaron Hill,
Solomon Frezer,	Joseph Winslow,
Davis Hicks,	Ezra Hindshaw.
Nathaniel King.	

From the Carolina Observer.

To the following remarks from the Wilmington Recorder we readily give a place, as they point to an evil which has already existed too long, and which ought to have been remedied the moment it became apparent. The inferior quality of North Carolina flour, when brought in competition with that manufactured to the northward, has, of late, so frequently been noticed, that we can not but think the observations of the Recorder are well founded, and the admonitions they convey worthy of due attention from those who more immediately have the opportunity and the means of applying the appropriate remedy. Previous to 1810 the flour of North Carolina always sustained a successful competition in foreign markets, but now, its character is miserably depreciated. This is a fact well ascertained; and it is equally notorious, that to the laxity and insufficiency of our inspection laws all the mischief may be attributed. Aware of this, and aware that the operation of such an evil must cruelly press on the interests of a particular class of our citizens, why not at once resort to those regulations which, by experience, were found sufficiently adequate to protect the interests of the wheat growers, and to maintain the character of one of our principal articles of export? The thorough examination of this subject is of serious moment, not only to our agriculturists, but to the people in general; and we trust the legislature, at their next session, will give it such attention as its importance requires.

The letter we copied in our preceding number, and which originally appeared in one of the New-York papers, has reference to another species of fraud, in regard to the packing of cotton, which the writer would have us believe was most extensively practised in this state.

Rogues are to be found in any community; and no law however severe, will deter the unprincipled from the commission of villany; but we certainly think that North Carolina is deserving no greater measure of censure for this particular transgression, than some of our neighbouring states. It is not impossible the writer of the article in question, may have been injured by the frauds he complains of, and it may be also by an inhabitant of this state; but surely one instance of roguery in an individual, is not enough to condemn an entire community, unless "A Cotton Dealer" has adopted the doctrine of a certain enlightened traveller, who on visiting a certain country, at his first meal unfortunately encountered an *egg* of *suspicious* character, which, more unfortunately, happened to be presented by a nymph rather inclined to be *uncouth*, in appearance. From these premises the conclusion was unavoidable—the women *all* ugly, and the eggs *all* stale!

From the Wilmington Recorder.

Inspection of Flour.—We hear daily complaints of the inspection of this valuable article which is consumed in this place; and it is notorious, that its standing has greatly decreased in markets without the state, since the passage of the law of 1810. By it three degrees of flour were established, to wit, superfine, fine, and cross-middling; and, strange as it may appear, the inspectors appointed by the governor, frequently brand the one for the other—and although the law above alluded to, authorises the transportation of flour from Fayetteville to Wilmington without its being inspected, the legislature in its wisdom has not authorised the appointment of an inspector to reside at this place. Prior to the act of 1810, when flour was inspected, or reinspected, in this place, it not only brought a much better price in the New-York market than it does at present, but commanded more than any other flour. Now, while our wheat is upon a par with the best that is brought to that market, our flour ranks the lowest.

There is another thing which we complain of—that of mixing old and new flour together. The ignorant are frequently imposed upon, the seller blamed, the shipper censured, and the consumer defrauded. A number of our inhabitants begin to adopt the practice of purchasing other than the Fayetteville flour; and we have not the least doubt, that if the evil is not remedied, two thirds of the flour consumed in this place will come from elsewhere.

It is a mistaken idea that some entertain, that it is to the advantage of the maker and seller to have loose inspection laws. On the contrary, to have them strict, it not only adds to the credit of the state and of the article, enhances its price, and consequently benefits the parties concerned in making and consuming it—but they also create competition and improvement, and will ultimately produce complete success. We hope that the legislature will take all our inspection laws under consideration, and amend them where necessary, and supply deficiencies where required. And we would call the attention of the members of the constituents particularly interested, to take the subject of the present remarks into their serious consideration.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 6.

At a late meeting of the new board of directors of the U States Branch Bank, at Fayetteville, John Huske, esq. was elected president for the ensuing year. *Car. Obs.*

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The fall term of the superior court for Rowan county, was held in this town week before last: judge Badger presided. There were but two criminal cases tried at this term: on one of which there was a conviction of grand larceny—Lemuel Beasley was found guilty, and sentenced to receive 30 lashes; 15 of which he received on Monday after superior court, the other 15 to be given him on the week of our next county court.

There was one case tried at this term, which involves principles perhaps not generally understood. Major Haskins, and others, were indicted for a misdemeanor, in flogging a free negro, for some mischief he had done. Maj. Haskins, it appears, procured two justices of the peace to authorize the infliction of the corporal punishment on the negro, supposing, no doubt, that the transaction would thereby be legalized. There is an old law of our state empowering justices of the peace to authorize the summary punishment of *slaves*, in cases of this kind; it was this law which led major Haskins, and the justices above referred to, into the fatal error. The negro doubtless deserved punishing; but, as he was free, the law knew no distinction between him and a white man. He should have been indicted, and brought into court for trial, in the same manner that free white citizens are.

The jury found a verdict against the defendants of all that was charged in the indictment. Maj. Haskins was fined *twelve hundred dollars;* one of the justices 100, the other 10, and the constable who acted as executioner, 10 shillings.

The negro, David Valentine, has now commenced an action for damages, against the plaintiffs in the above case. *Western Carolinian.*

UNNATURAL MURDER.

Salisbury, Oct. 29.

On Monday, the 21st inst. a coroner's inquest was held on the body of a new-born infant, in the forks of the Yadkin, in this county. The verdict of the jury was, that the child came to its death by the hands of its mother, Elizabeth Owens.

The particulars of this unnatural infanticide, as they have been related to us, are as follows: Elizabeth Owens was a widow woman, and a member of the church. It having been reported that she was in a delicate way, the church selected a committee to go to her, and ascertain the truth or falsity of the reports. When they arrived at her house, she unequivocally denied what was laid to her charge; but from appearances, &c. the presumption was strong that she had actually given birth to a child. This presumption was confirmed a few days afterwards, by the discovery of the child's body, buried in a small hole scratched in the earth. Its skull was found to have been broken. The woman has since confessed that she made away with the child, with the hope of averting the shame which must inevitably have attached to her on the discovery of her illegitimate offspring.

The coroner who held the inquest, col. M'Guire, deeming it unsafe to commit her to jail in her present delicate health, has admitted her to bail, a few weeks, until she recovers,—when she will be committed to take her trial at our next superior court.

At Halifax superior court, last week, judge Daniel presiding, came on the trials of Mark Chase, of New-Hampshire, and James Walling, alias *Walden*, of New-Jersey, who were indicted for the murder of negro Simon, the property of Mr Broom. They were tried separately, and one of the prisoners, Chase, upon very strong circumstantial evidence, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.—Nothing appearing in evidence against the other prisoner, *Walling*, he was acquitted.

Chase being called to the bar to receive the sentence of the court, and the usual interrogatory being put, "whether he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him," replied, that he was innocent of the charge preferred against him, and that Harmon Peters, one of the witnesses in behalf of the state, was the murderer, and that he could substantiate the charge. He then called upon *Walden*, who had been previously acquitted, to test the truth of his accusation, who also declared the witness to have been the perpetrator. Peters, by suggestion of the prisoner's counsel, was immediately arrested, and is now confined in jail, to await his trial for the crime. Sentence was, nevertheless, pronounced against Chase, and the day of execution fixed for Friday the 29th November. No doubt application will be made to the executive, to grant a respite of the sentence, until the matter be properly investigated.

It is but justice to add that Walden, though unfortunately implicated in this business, is a man of unexceptionable character. *Register.*

By a gentleman recently from Lincoln we understand that Twitty, the notorious counterfeiter, has been convicted, at the last superior court for that county, of passing a Virginia Bank note, altered from five to fifty dollars.—The judge had not passed sentence when our informant left Lincolnton.

At the same term, a man named *Fortune* was tried and convicted for the murder of his wife. Also, another man for murder, and a negro for burglary.

During the sitting of the court, John Beam, a resident of the place, put a period to his existence, by cutting his throat. An indictment had been preferred against him for a nuisance, which it is supposed operated so strongly on his mind, as to lead him to commit this rash and unjustifiable deed.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

One of the late convicted Negroes, (says the Charleston Courier,) whose punishment was commuted to "transportation beyond the limits of the United States," was sold on the 15th ult. by his former owner, to a horse dealer, on condition that the above terms should be complied with. Information having been received that the said negro had left town to accompany his master through the country to Beaufort and Savannah, without being secured in any manner, he was pursued by several public spirited gentlemen, and found as above mentioned, totally unguarded—the means of escape fully within his power. He was accordingly secured and brought back to the city. It being deemed a highly dangerous precedent that a felon, convicted of exciting insurrection, should be carried openly and unguarded through the interior of the state, with all the facilities necessary to evade the sentence of the court, and again to expose the community to the contamination of his principles and example, the above measure appeared suggested by necessity, and no doubt will receive the approbation of the community. We feel assured that the owners of the remaining convicts, confined under similar circumstances, will adopt some other mode of carrying the sentence of transportation into effect.

Although the official proceedings in the case of capt. Hull have not been received at Washington, yet, we learn, from authority which we question not, that he has been fully and honorably acquitted of each and every offence alledged against him. When the official decision shall be made known, we have reason to believe, the captain will be more highly appreciated than ever by his countrymen, who will receive the intelligence of his acquittal with feelings of joy, increased by the recollection of his important services.

His accusers had every opportunity they could desire, of substantiating their charges. Never was an inquiry conducted with more impartiality or patience, or a cause more ably and thoroughly investigated. Every allegation, however trifling it might appear, was minutely examined; and every means in the possession of the court employed to procure evidence. The proceedings will probably fill two large octavo volumes.

We are also assured that the inquiry as to the state in which the Macedonian was when she last left Boston, has resulted in the complete acquittal of every officer of that yard from all sort of censure. *Nat. Int.*

Extract of a letter from Pensacola, dated September 24.

"Dr Elliot died on the 2d inst. and there is not now a physician remaining in the place. It is impossible to give you an idea of the extent of the calamity which has befallen Pensacola; out of a population of fourteen hundred, which it was said to contain when we arrived, short of four hundred now remain—the rest have either died or made their escape. We are the only American family that remains alive in the place, and there are but very few other Americans here. The disease is still raging among the Creoles, and a severe mortality attends it. All our authorities have either died or deserted—we have no governor and council, no police, no post office, no printing office, nor, in short, any other office. There are only one or two stores open in town. Nothing can exceed the deadly gloom which pervades every thing here. You may cast your eyes for hours every day around and not see a single individual moving, save the hardened cartman with his heavy loaded hearse. The fever has now broke out among the troops which were removed three miles from town, and I understand great numbers die daily. Many of the officers whom I knew have died. Two of the judges of this place have died—the others fled.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, Oct. 3.

"Since my last of the 18th, the mayor by authority of the city council, has been assisting all poor people by paying their passage across the lake and finding them with provisions. It is rumored that from 80 to 140 new cases occur daily. Many of our northern acquaintances suffer by the yellow fever, few indeed escape this season. Last year being healthy, proved a bait this season, and too many have been caught. The weather continues very warm, the thermometer from 90 to 95."

Extract of a letter, dated "New Orleans, Oct. 6.

"Since the 7th of September last, perhaps no city in the union has been so afflicted with the yellow fever as this. It still rages, and with increased violence, but is confined wholly, as is usual here, to strangers unaccustomed to this climate, Mr. ——, and myself have had no sickness in our families, nor do we consider ourselves or families as subjects of the prevailing fever. It is not, and never has been since my residence in this country, a disease that persons acclimated have much to dread.

"P S. The month of September gives 536 deaths: this too out of a small part of our population—strangers."

The account of the recent capture of five piratical vessels by the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, is confirmed by late arrivals from Havana, viz:

Havana, Oct. 14.

The United States sloop of war Peacock, and British schooner of war Speedwell, arrived here a few days since, having captured in company five piratical vessels, one mounting nine guns, one five, and three small vessels laden with goods. They also destroyed one small vessel, and a quantity of property on shore at the harbour of Baso Honda. The Peacock fell in with the Speedwell, which was on shore on a reef, and would no doubt have been captured by the pirates, had not the Peacock sent her boats and men to their assistance. The pirates then made for the barbour, and the two vessels manned their boats and pursued them; when (as has been before stated,) the men all deserted the vessels and fled to the woods. One of the prize schooners is now in this port a tender to the Peacock. The others, I understand, have been ordered to Charleston. A representation of this having been made to the government, the governor ordered a detachment of 200 men by land. Two schooners of war, four launches, and two armed boats with 200 men, also left here on the 9th inst. in pursuit of the piratical gang. This movement on the part of the government, to co-operate with the Americans and English, will no doubt put a stop to this nefarious business, which it would be utterly impossible to effect, without the assistance of land forces."

Extract of a letter dated 29th Sept. from one of the Officers of the John Adams, Capt. Renshaw, off St. Johns, Porto Rico.

"We arrived here after a passage of 39 days from Norfolk; officers and crew in good health.

"It appears the object of our visit here was, to make some enquiries in relation to the captures of American vessels by Spanish Cruisers, supposed to have been connived at by the Spanish Government. Capt. Renshaw has had an interview with the governor on the subject; the result of which is, that such a supposition is without foundation; and that those privateers have been fitted out by private individuals; and, that if any American vessel is taken by their cruisers in future and brought into this port, retribution shall be made to the owners and a reasonable sum paid by the captors for their detention. In case any of these Privateers are taken by our men of war, they shall be considered lawful captors, and taken to the United States for trial. Our captain was much pleased with this satisfactory and amicable settlement, and as the object of our visit is attained, we shall sail this afternoon or to-morrow for Laguira."

COLUMBIA.

A gentleman from South America, who has had access to the best official documents, and much personal observation during a residence there of some years, has handed to us a few extracts from his notes, on some of the interior provinces of that republic, near and through which a canal is proposed to be cut, for the purpose of joining the Atlantic and Pacific oceans—and has shewn us a copy of the survey. In the event of this measure being carried into effect, which we are assured is perfectly practicable, (and is now under consideration of the Colombian government,) the advantages to the U. States will be incalculable. The provinces of Choco, Antioqnia, Novita, three of the richest in the precious metals, the Valle de Cauca, Poypayan, Esmeraldas, Guayaquil, Pasto, Quito, &c. with which we are scarcely acquainted, will be thrown open, and afford an extensive field for speculation, in the present dull state of commerce; and our proximity will afford us a decided facility in supplying the markets—independent of shortening our communication with Peru, China, the East Indies, &c. and avoiding the long and dangerous voyages round Cape Horn, and Cape of Good Hope. *Patriot.*

The following is an extract from the London Morning Post, an English Ministerial paper, on the appointment of Mr Canning, as successor to the Marquis of Londonderry.

"We, too, hail his appointment with exultation, but also with hope, that with him a new star will rise on the dark horizon of struggling and deserted Greece. We cannot think that the minister on whose lips the language and the thoughts of all the bards seem native, whose wit is pungent with Attic salt, and whose glowing oratory revives the brightest days of Grecian eloquence, will abandon the land of his early studies to desolation, the descendants of ancient heroes to indiscriminate slaughter, and the daughters of Spartan matrons to slavery and disgrace? We know that he will not endanger the peace of his own country, and of Europe, by engaging in a solitary crusade; but a tone may be taken which may prove more effective than the sword. Let the sympathy of British negociators change its object. Let it support the oppressed, instead of the oppressors, and without any danger to the peace and the equipoise of Europe, the destinies of Greece will easily be fixed as policy repuires, humanity solicits, and justice commands."

Melancholy.—A poor schoolmaster, calling himself John Fowler, and a native of Boston, was found dead last week in a ditch in Gloucester County, N. Jersey. When he came to the village near where the body was found, he stated that he had lately been teaching at Dennis' Creek in the county of Cape May. After wandering about for some days in search of employment, without success, he became insane, and went away without giving any person notice of his intention. The inquest returned a verdict that he came to his end through insanity, and for the want of nourishment. *Commercial Advertiser.*

Coroner's Inquest.—Yesterday a coroner's inquest was held at the New-York Hospital, on the body of David Findley, aged 50 years, a native of Scotland. It appeared that the deceased was in a house in Delancey-st. near Lewis-st. on the night of the 14th inst. the residence of one Jerry Rine; that in consequence of noise being heard in the house, a watchman, stationed near the premises, went in, when Rine rushed out and endeavoured to escape by running, but was brought

back by the watchman. The deceased was found in the house, in a most shocking situation; his left temple was cut in, and several large cuts on the head, by which the brains were perceptible; b nes of the left hand broken by wounds appearing as if received in warding off the blows, and presenting a spectacle shocking to humanity. We do not think proper to state the testimony given to the coroner's jury, who have returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by blows inflicted by Jerry Rine. He is in confinement. *Advocate.*

Last Saturday, Richard May, Sandy Smith, alias *William* Thompson, and *William* Dubois, all under seventeen years of age, were sentenced to the state prison at hard labor for fourteen years. They are the young villains who broke open so many houses in the infected district, and committed such wanton destruction of property. A man by the name of James Foxall was sentenced at the same time to three years imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary, the longest term possible which the law allows. This wretch, it appears, had been in the habit of purchasing the stolen goods from the above named boys, and thereby encouraging them to persevere in their depradations upon the property of our citizens, who have been compelled to abandon their houses during the sickness. *Post.*

Philadelphia, Oct. 26.

Yesterday morning, the large Flour Mill, belonging to John Weise on the Wissahickon, about midway between Mount Airy and Roxborough, was in flames. It was entirely consumed, together with its contents, cosisting of between two and three hundred barrels of flour and three hundred bushels of wheat, besides other grain. The loss is estimated at $24,000.

Fire.—The Capron Cotton Factory, near the village of New Hartford, was consumed by fire on Wednesday morning the 19th inst. together with all the machinery, consisting of 1200 spindles, 30 looms, most of which were cast iron power looms, picking machine, &c. Fifteen bales of cotton and a few pieces of cloth were the principal articles saved.

This factory was in full and prosperous operation, and gave employment to from sixty to eighty persons. The fire is supposed to have originated from some hot ashes having been taken from a stove into a wooden box by one of the little girls employed in the factory; which fact is named to prevent a similar calamity in other factories. *Utica Sentinel.*

Distressing Accident.—On Toursday afternoon last, one of the water wheels at *Simsville Factory*, near the borough of Wilmington, was suddenly stopped. On examining the cause, it was discovered that John Welch, a fine promising boy, about 13 years of age, had fallen into it, and was instantly killed.

Fredericksburg, (Va.) Oct. 26.

Prolific Parturition.—Mrs. Jennings A. Yeatman, aged about 40 years, was delivered, on the night of the 16th inst. near Westmoreland court house, of *four full grown children*—three of which are now living; the fourth was a still born child, and the unfortunate mother expired.

From a late London Paper.

Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, a young woman, about nineteen years of age, who lives in the capacity of a housemaid with a respectable old lady residing near Kennington common, on being informed of the marriage of a young man (which took place on Saturday last,) who had formerly lived as footman in the family, and had paid his addresses to her, she instantly ran down to the bottom of the garden, and jumped into a large water butt, kept there for the purpose of watering the garden; but disliking her situation, she soon began to scream for assistance, and her cries having alarmed the adjoining neighbours, she by the assistance of two of the servants, was extricated from her perilous situation, with no other injury than a good ducking.

One hundred children lately died of small pox in Amsterdam. The Burgomasters have exhorted all persons to have their children vaccinated.

Thorogood, one of the proprietors of the Times Coach, from Norwick to London, has actually driven the whole distance, 186 miles, and been in both cities *every day* for more than a twelve month.—*English Paper.*

Among the interesting objects at the Brighton Cattle show were three sons (by one birth) of Mrs. Willis, wife of Joseph Willis, of West Sudbury, Mass. Their names are George Washington, John Hancock, and Samuel Adams. They are now 23 months old, and weigh 71 pounds. The mother is 48 and her husband 57 years of age.

The Farm of Farms.—A Mr.——, at the late Fair and Cattle Show, in Brooklyn, Conn. spoke of the richness and fertility of his farm in the following terms, viz: That America was the garden of the world; that Connecticut was the garden of America; Brooklyn the garden of Connecticut: and his Farm the garden of Brooklyn.—What a chance for pumpkins!!!

Egyptian Barley has been cultivated to great advantage in France and England. It is superior to the common barley.

Real Neighbourhood.—Mr. John F. Hicks, farmer, in Smithfield, Madison county, (N. Y.) having accidentally had his leg broken, which prevented him from attending to the getting in of his crop, his neighbours, to the number of one hundred, turned out on Wednesday last, and in the space of four hours, gathered and secured from eight acres, 250 bushels of corn; besides digging and burying 100 bushels of potatoes, and securing all Mr. H.'s pumpkins, stalks, &c.

Steuben, (Ohio,) Oct 10.

American Manufactures.—General M'Clure made a bet of $50, that he would take wool in the fleece and manufacture a suit of satinet cloth in ten hours. The bet was decided last Saturday in his favor, having completed the suit and put them on in eight hours and 45 minutes. The color was a blue mixture; the wool was colored in 34 minutes, carded, spun and wove in two hours and twenty five minutes, fulled, knapped, dyed, sheared and dressed in 1 hour and 56 minutes; carried in 4 minutes 3 4 of a mile to Mr. Gilmore's tailor's shop, who with the assistance of seven hands completed the coat, jacket and overalls, in three hours and 49 minutes; there was ¼ yard of the cloth left, being in the whole 8 1 2 yards; and of such quality as was estimated to be worth one dollar per yard. The general offers to double the bet that he will make a better suit in less than 8 hours.

From the American Economist.

TO THE EDITOR.

Shall agricultural arts be rais'd to fame,
And the good housewife no improvements make!

A a time of general anxiety for making the most of every thing we possess, there can be nothing more pleasing to the public, than to hear of new discoveries being made in the pleasant arts of private interest.

The following receipt for changing *butter milk and whey* into *new sweet milk*, which I lately received from a woman of credibility, who had experienced the process, cannot fail of being interesting, both to the economical, and to the covetous;—which is this:—Put the butter-milk or whey into a feeding vessel, add a little bran, and a small sprinkle of salt, and give it to milch cows; they will soon grow very fond of this new kind of food, and the stock of milk will in a short time be very considerably increased—from which a *re-extraction* of *butter* and *cheese* may be made, and thus the process may be kept running in a continued round, like the perpetual motion. —Does not this seem like making money? ECONOMY.

Improved Agriculture.—Earl Stimson, esq. the celebrated agriculturalist of Galway, Saratoga county, New York, has harvested a field of wheat this season, which has produced him forty five bushels of good wheat to the acre. He has several large fields of very superior corn, one of which will, as it has already been ascertained, yield him one hundred bushels per acre. The almost unparalleled success which attends Mr. Stimson in his attempts to improve our system of tillage, ought to stimulate our farmers to greater exertions, and to follow his example.

Mr. Stimson informed the writer of this article, that most of his improved lands would this year produce him a clear profit of fifteen dollars per acre, after paying all expenses of manure and labour, and seven per cent. interest on what the land was worth. This is certainly a result which is truly encouraging.

Cherry Valley Gazette.

Cambridge University has now an annual income, including the amount paid by the students for tuition, of $ 45,000 It has an amount of property, including buildings and library, of more than half a million of dollars; yet, for eight or ten years past, has received 10.000 dollars a year from the state of Masschusetts. In the state of New York, funds to the amount of 776,000 dollars have been granted to their colleges; and 108,000 to their academies. In Virginia, 20,000 dollars have been expended upon the buildings alone of the university lately established.—S. Carolina has within a few years, expended 20,000 dollars upon the buildings and other accommodations for their university, and pays annually from the state treasury, 12,000 dollars for the support of their instructors. These facts are stated in a memorial from Yale College to the legislature of Connecticut, as motives to induce a grant of additional legislative patronage to that respectable institution.

The following is an extract from a charge lately delivered by the hon. *William Jay*, first judge of the county of *Westchester*, New York:—

"Gentlemen, when we seriously reflect on the declaration made by the Almighty, at that awful moment when the retiring waters of the deluge proclaimed him an holy and avenging God, "at the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man;" and when we call to mind the assurance of the Gospel, that the murderer shall not inherit eternal life, we cannot but shudder at the temerity of the duellist, and at the fate which awaits him. I will not now comment on the absurdity of seeking reparation for trifling or imaginary evils, at hazard of even life itself. The folly of the duellist is lost in the contemplation of his enormous guilt. But suffer me to remark, that to denominate an act honorable, which originates in the most malignant passions; which equally outrages the precepts of our religion and the laws of our country, and which is generally perpetrated by men of dissolute character, is an abuse of language that can be tolerated only by those whose moral sense is as depraved as that of the duellist himself. The more we reflect on the nature and tendency of this crime, and on the necessary and indeed avowed disregard of moral obligation on the part of those by whom it is committed, the more persuaded shall we be of the prudence of the law in excluding from all offices of honour, trust, or profit, and from all participation in the election of public officers, every man, who, by being in any way accessary to a duel, evinces a want of that moral principle without which he cannot safely be entrusted with the rights of citizenship."

Longevity.—A respectable gentleman of Ohio, gives us the following particulars respecting a poor old woman of his neighbourhood, named Ann Baily:

"She cannot tell her age exactly, but believes that she was about 12 or 13 years old when Queen Ann (of England,) died, after whom she was named. When about 49 years old, she emigrated to the United States, and now resides with her son, who is an old man. When the state of Viginia kept up a garrison at Ranawha, to defend the western country against the Indians, frequent attempts were made to force it by the savages, and at one time it became necessary to obtain a supply of ammunition. Ann volunteered to proceed to Greenbriar county, one hundred miles, through an entire wilderness; she left the fort in the night, on horseback, and returned with the ammunition amidst the acclamations of the soldiery. Being wretchedly poor, a petition was presented in her behalf to the legislature of Virginia, praying for a pension—a bill for the purpose passed the house of delegates—but the senate rejected it on general grounds—as establishing a precedent that might bear hard upon the treasury—s poor Ann has to dwindle out a long life dependent chiefly on the bounty of her neighbors—but she sometimes attends market with a few fowls, &c. making a journey on foot of about seven miles to dispose of her articles, which she carries on her back.

"When the N. W. army was at Fort *Meigs*, during the late war, Ann travelled on foot as far as Delaware, or Fort Stephenson, my informant could not certainly say which, to procure some situation in which she might be useful; but she could not find any employment, and returned home."

Queen Ann died in August, 1714;—so Ann Baily, if the account be true, which we have reason to believe that it is, must be about *one hundred and twenty years old.*

The U. S. schr. Porpoise, says the Charleston Courier of October 16, is now fitting out rapidly in this port, and we understand her commander, James Ramage, Esq. has been appointed by the government to the charge of the survey of the coasts of Florida, from St. Marys round by the Dry Tortugas to Mobile Bay; the Revenue Cutter at Savanah and other small vessels, as well as several fine boats now building here, are attached to the Porpoise.

In this great national work, (certainly the most important and scientific of the kind, yet undertaken by our country,) Capt. Ramage will be joined by a number of naval officers, as well as the Topographical Engineers; and from their united talents we may expect the most important information relative to a portion of our territory hitherto but little known. The early attention of our government to this subject, merits the applause of every citizen of the republic.

Liberal Bequests.—Among the legacies in the will of OBADIAH BROWN, whose death was announced in our last Wednesday's paper, are the following:

An annuity of 3000 dollars to the funds of the Friends' Yearly Meeting Boarding School, to be increased to 6000 dollars on the decease of his widow—an annuity of 1200 dollars to be paid to twelve trustees for benevolent purposes, and to be distributed at their discretion, principally, but not exclusively for the Society of Friends, and to aid in the printing and dissemination of useful books for the promulgation of the Gospel—an annuity of 60 dollars to the poor of six religious societies in this town, (ten dollars to each,) which are thus described in the Will, written in 1814: "The two Baptist churches, the two Congregational, the Episcopalian or Church of England—and the Presbyterian church." Legacies of 1000 dollars to the Rhode Island Bible Society—and 500 dollars to the peace Society.

Providence Gazette.

Interesting Obituary Notice.—Died, on Friday last, Abraham Touro, esq. merchant of Boston, aged 48; a gentleman whose urbanity of manners, and hospitable disposition had secured him the esteem and respect of all who were personally acquainted with him. His death was occasioned by an accident. While viewing the military parade on the 3d inst. in a chaise, his horse was frightened by the firing of the artillery, and became unmanageable, and in leaping from the carriage, fractured his leg so severely, that, notwithstanding the best surgical aid, a mortification ensued, which terminated his existence in this world. Besides several gifts and remembrances to private individuals, amounting it is said, to upwards of $10,000, he has bequeathed $50,000 to the following institutions.

Massachusetts General Hospital,	$10,000
Synagogue, New York,	10,000
Synagogue, Newport,	15,000
Boston Female Asylum,	5,000
Asylum for Indigent Boys,	5,000
Humane Society,	5,000

The remains of Mr. Touro are to be deposited in the Synagogue at Newport.

Boston Gaz.

MARRIED,

At the house of Capt. William Hickins, in Granville county, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Charles L. Cooley, *William F. Smith*, M. D. of Person county, to Miss *Mary Clack*.

On Thursday the 17th ult at the seat of col. Miller, (Duplin county,) *Ezekiel Lane*, jr. esq of Rocky Point, to Miss *Barbara Miller*.

In Richmond county, on the 17th ult. Mr. *Gilbert Mac.Millan* to Miss *Sarah Patterson*, all of that county.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday morning last, capt. *John Young*, aged about 45 years.

In this county on the first inst. Mr. *George Foust*, after a short illness.

At Salisbury, in this state, after a very short illness, *Archibald Henderson*, esq. counsellor at Law. This gentleman's death is a public loss, for he was one of the most distinguished members of the bar in the state, and a man of unblemished integrity and honour To his family his loss is irreparable, whether we consider the breach in their domestic happiness, or the deprivation of his eminent talents.

On the 7th inst. at her residence near Centre Church, Mrs. *Mary Brevard*, in the 65th year of her age.

In Rockingham county, on the 20th ult. Mrs. *Frances Harden*, consort of Mark Harden, esq. late collector of St. Marks, in Florida.

Near Fayetteville, Mr. *John Peabody*, watch maker, a native of Connecticut, and for many years an inhabitant of Wilmington.

On Goshen, Duplin county, on Sunday, the 13th inst. Mrs. *Susan Green*, relict of Joseph Green, esq. and daughter of the late general James Kenan.

On Monday last, at Topsail Sound, Mrs. *Tabitha Shepherd*, aged 40 years, wife of *B.* Shepherd, esq.

In Fayetteville, on the 19th ult. Mr. *Neill Love*—On the 21st, Mr. *William C. Brunson*—On the 22d, Mr. *George K. Burge*.

To the notice of the death of Miss Fanny Badger, a correspondent in the Western Carolinian has added the following beautiful and impressive lines.

This amiable young lady was distinguished by a mind of the first order, which she had improved by an extensive and judicious course of reading. Indeed, for acuteness of discernment, strength of judgement, intellectual attainments, and brilliancy of wit, she maintained an elevated rank. To these accomplishments were added, sound and discriminating piety, and a large share of female loveliness. From the earliest attack of illness, she appears to have had a strong presentiment that it would prove fatal. At her particular request, a letter was addressed to a dear friend in this place, announcing her sickness, and her conviction that it would prove her last. "Could she feel assured that she loved her Saviour as she ought," was in substance her language, "she should feel entirely resigned to his blessed will." To every true believer in the Lord Jesus, this amiable and modest distrust will be received as the surest evidence of the soundness of her faith and the reality of her religion. On this occasion, we deeply sympathize with her widowed mother and absent brother, while we rejoice with them that the same comforts and consolations of religion, which supported her when "walking through the dark valley of the shadow of death," will support them under this afflictive dispensation of Providence.

"*O Death divine, that giv'st us to the skies!*"

What an admirable example for their imitation has this excellent young lady left to her female companions. Though very young, she had read with great attention and evident improvement the whole of Doct. Dwight's system of Theology; and, at the time of her death, was engaged in reading it the second time. How much better, and how much more interesting, to a good and intelligent mind than the too common practice of reading works of mere amusement, and of devoting so large a portion of time to the foolish vanities and licentious practices of the world. How much would the female sex do towards reforming the world, restraining the frivolous and corrupt practices of the age, refining the taste, improving the morals, and calling into exercise the intellectual powers of the male sex, would they imitate the example. From them, men in a great measure take the tone and complexion of their habits and manners. What they approve, we assiduously emulate. How solemn and how awful, then, is their responsibility. Instead of countenancing scenes of levity, dissipation and vice,—instead of smiling with approbation on the forward, the profane, the intemperate, the passionate, and the irreligious,—would the female world take a firm and decided stand,—would they frown indignantly on the assuming, the licentious, the profane, the intemperate and the infidel—would they turn away from all scenes of revelry, licentiousness and dissipation; would they bestow on the modest, the unassuming, the sober, the inteligent and the religious youth, the rich reward of their smiles and esteem; would they become, themselves, lovely examples of every thing praiseworthy and excellent, by the cultivation and improvement of those intellectual powers by which they are so often eminently distinguished; above all things, would they become truly and unaffectedly pious;—the whole moral face of the world would be changed; "vice, in its high career, would stand appalled;" drunkards, duellists, gamblers, and infidels, would no longer be found in respectable society; and good sons, good brothers, good husbands, good neighbors, good friends, and good *Christians*, would every where abound. Contemplating the mighty effects produced by female piety, influenced by the aid of the Holy Spirit, "future generations of sons and daughters would rise up and call them blessed."

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
Obtober	30	47	55	59
	31	51	61	65
November	1	55	59	61
	2	45	61	64
	3	55	69	70
	4	50	59	65
	5	45	58	63

I SHALL open an English School, at my residence, on Monday next, the 11th instant. Those wishing to send their children, may know the terms on application.

John Bruce.

Nov. 5. 43—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *ADAMS & YOUNG*, are requested to come forward and settle the same before the first day of December next; as these accounts which remain unsettled on that day will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

Wm. H. Adams.

Nov. 4. 43—3w

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in the town of Greensborough two or three weeks since, a roan Horse, nine or ten years old, his neck marked with the collar, and some saddle marks on his back. A reward of five dollars will be given to any person who will deliver him to me, and all reasonable expenses paid.

John M. Dick.

Greensborough, Nov. 2. 43—3w

A Shot Gun

WAS taken by mistake from the store of Wm. Kirkland, in Hillsborough, on the day of the last general muster. The person having said gun is requested to return it to Mr. Kirkland's store, where he can receive his own.

John Compton.

Quaker Creek, Orange county, Nov. 2. 43—1wp

Orange Agricultural Society,

A MEETING of the Orange County Agricultural Society, will take place in Hillsborough on the first Thursday in November next; when and where it is hoped the members of the society and the friends of agriculture will attend.

Oct. 22. 0—3w

LOUISE.

Consumption, fell, insidious foe,
Smiling, thou strik'st the fatal blow,
That lays the unconscious victim low.
ANONYMOUS.

She droop'd and died—fading like some spring flower,
Chill'd by rude breath of lingering winter wind,
Or as the snow-wreath melted in the sun—
Fair as that spring-flower—spotless as that snow-wreath.
Yet if thou must die—'twas a gentle dying;
No struggling pang, no dark convulsion, mark'd
The passage to eternity—Thy death
Became thee as thy blameless life.—'Twas but
A sleep—a long, long, wakeless, dreamless sleep
The form lay there in silent graciousness—
Where was the spirit, how had it departed?
Not even a sigh had breath'd its last farewell.
Oh, sweet Louise! when late I parted from thee,
Who might have guess'd that parting was for ever?
That in this world we were to meet no more?
I see thee now—thine image is before me,
As then it was, in all its simple graces,
(Fair childhood's blossom opening into youth)
The head of beauty—the rich shadowy hair,
The large blue timid eye whose upraised glance
Shone wildly bright—the slightly penciled brow,
The lip of crimson, and the soft pure cheek,
Whose Parian paleness each intelligent thought
Glow'd through in clouds of roses, lovely as those
Which float at evening hour o'er summer's sky—
Lovely as those—and, like them, soon to perish.
Yet, young Louise—and I could envy thee,
Thou art at rest—no storm of fate can wake thee;
And thy short life was a pleasant dream,
Sinless and sorrowless.
The little bark sail'd on in morning sunlight,
And reach'd its destined haven, or bedimm'd by tears,
Or set in thunder clouds—for who may say,
The human suffering thou hast DIED to shun?
Yet weep we for thee—and 'tis natural—
Philosophy says selfish—but 'tis natural.
We know but this world—it has many pains,
Yet some few pleasures—over its years of sadness
Are scatter'd hours of joy—glittering, like stars,
More brilliant from surrounding shade—such hours
We would have those we love partake with us.
All lowly slumbering in a foreign grave,
Louise, such hours shall glow for thee no more.

From "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life."

CONSUMPTION.

The moss-roses are still clustered in their undecaying splendor above the porch of Calder Cottage; the bees are murmuring in their joy round the hive on its green sward, rich with its white and purple clover: the turtle doves are cooing on the roof with plumage brightening in the sunshine; while over all is shed a dim and tender shadow from the embowering Sycamore, beneath whose shelter was built many long years ago, the little humble edifice. In its low simplicity, it might be the dwelling of the poor: but the heart feels something in its quiet loveliness that breathes of the spirit of cultivated life. A finer character of beauty pervades the still seclusion, than the hand of labor ever shed over its dwelling in the gratitude of its Sabbath hours; all around seems ministering to the joy, and not to the necessities of existence; and as the eye dwells on the gorgeous ornaments which sun, and air, and dew have showered in profusion over the blooming walls, the mind cannot but think of some delicate and gentle spirit retired from the world it had adorned, and enjoying in the twilight of life the sweetness and serenity of nature.

Such were its inmates a few short months ago. The sound of music was heard far down the romantic banks of the Calder, when, in the silence of evening, the harp was touched within these humble walls, or there arose a mingled voice of spirits hymning through the woods. But the strings of the harp are now silent, and the young lips that sung those heavenly anthems are covered with the dust.

The lady who lived there in her widowhood was sprung of gentle blood; and none who had but for a moment looked on her pale countenance, and her figure majestic even under the burden of pain, could ever again forget that image, at once so solemn and so beautiful. Although no deep lines disturbed the meek expression of that fading face, and something that almost seemed a smile still shown over her placid features, yet had that lady undergone in her day hardships, and troubles, and calamities, that might have broken the heart and laid low the head of manhood in its sternest pride. She had been with her husband in famine, battle, and shipwreck. When his mortal wound came, she sat by his bedside; her hand closed his eyes and wrought his shroud: and she was able to gaze with steadfast eye on all the troops marching with reversed arms, and with slow step, to melancholly music, when the whole army was drawn up at his funeral on the field of battle. Perhaps then she wished to die. But two children were at her knees, and another at her bosom; and on her return to her native country she found heart to walk through the very scenes where she had been most blessed, before these infants were born, and to live in the very dwelling to which he who was now buried had brought her a young and happy bride.—Such had been his last request—and seventeen years of resignation and peace had now passed over the widow, whose soul was with her husband at morning and at evening prayers, during hours of the day when there were many present, and during hours of the night when there were none but the eye of God to witness her uncomplaining melancholy. Her grief was calm, but it was constant—it repined not, but it wasted away—and though all called her happy, all knew that her life was frail, and that one so sad and sorrowful even in her happiness, was not destined by God for old age. Yet for her none felt pity—a higher feeling rose in every heart from the resignation so perfectly expressed in every motion, look, and tone—and beautiful as she was on earth, there came across the souls of all who beheld her a thought of one yet more beautiful in heaven.

Her three daughters, although their health had always been delicate, were well, cheerful and happy; but some said, that whenever they were met walking alone, a solemn, if not a mournful expression was on their countenance; and whether it was so or not, they certainly shunned society rather than sought it, and seldom partook of the innocent amusements natural to youth, and to which youth lends so much grace and attraction. No one ever saw any of them unamiable, or averse from the gladness of others; but a shade of sadness was now perceptible over all their demeanor, and they seemed bound together by some tie even more strict than that of sisterly affection. The truth was that they felt God had given them but a short life, and that when the bier of one was carried into the church yard, that of the other would not be long following it to the place of rest.

Their mother died first, and her death had been long foreseen by them; for they, who spoke together of their deaths, were not likely to deceive themselves with respect to that of one so dear to them all. She was ready and willing to die; but tears were on her cheek only a few hours before her decease, for the sake of her three daughters, left to themselves, and to droop away, as she well knew, one after the other, in the fatal disease which they inherited from their father. Her death was peaceful, almost happy; but resigned as she was, it could not but be afflicting to her parting spirit to see those three beautiful spectres gliding round her bed side, with countenance and persons that plainly told they were fast hastening on to the tomb.

The funeral of the mother was conducted as it deserved to be; for humble as she was in heart, yet she had been highly born; and many attended her body to the grave who had almost forgetten her when alive in her simple retirement.—But these were worldy mourners, who laid aside their sorrow with their suits of sable; many who had no right to walk near the coffin felt they had a right to weep over her grave, and for many Sabbaths after her burial, groups collected beside the mound, and while many of them could not but weep, none left it without a sigh and a blessing. When her three daughters, after the intermission of a few Sabbaths, were again seen walking, arm in arm, into the church, and taking their seats in their own pew, the whole congregation may be said to have regarded the orphans with a compassion, which was heightened into an emotion at once overcoming and consoling, when it was visible to all who looked upon them, that ere long they would be lying side by side near their mother's grave.

After her death, the three orphans were seldomer seen than before; and, pale as their sweet faces had seemed when they used to dress in white, they seemed even paler now contrasted with their black mourning garments. They received the visits of their few dear friends with the warmest gratitude, and those of ordinary condolement with a placid content; they did not appear wearied of this world, but resigned to leave it; smiles and the pressure of affectionate hands were still dear to them; and, if they kept themselves apart from society, it was not because they could not sympathize with its hilarity, its amusements, and its mirth, but because they were warned by feelings close upon their brain and heart, that they were doomed soon to lay their heads down in the dust.

Some visitors, on first entering their parlour, in which every thing was still as elegantly and gracefully arranged as ever, wondered why the fair sisters should so seldom be seen out of their own dwelling; but no one, even the most thoughtless and unfeeling, ever left them without far different thoughts, or without a sorrowful conviction that they were passing, in perfect resignation, the remainder of their life, which, in their own hearts, they knew to be small. So, week after week, visits of idle ceremony were discontinued; and none now came to Calder Cottage except those who had been dear to their dead mother, and were dear, even for that reason, had there been no other, to the dying orphans.

They sat in their beauty within the shadow of death. But happiness was not therefore excluded from Calder Cottage. It was even a sublime satisfaction to know that God was to call them away from their mortal being unsevered; and that while they all three knelt in prayer, it was not for the sake of one only who was to leave the survivors in tears, but for themselves, that they were mutually beseeching God, that he would be pleased to smooth the path by which they were walking hand in hand to the grave. When the sun shone, they still continued to wander along the shaded banks of their beloved Calder, and admire its quiet junction with the wide flowing Clyde.—They did not neglect their flower garden, although they well knew that their eyes were not to be gladdened by the blossoms of another spring. They strewed, as before, crumbs for the small birds that had built their nests among the roses and honeysuckles on the wall of their cottage. They kept the weeds from overgrowing the walks that were soon to be trodden by their feet no more; and they did not turn their eyes away from the shooting flowers which they knew took another spring to bring them to maturity, and would be disclosing their fragrant beauty in the sunshine that shone on their own graves.—Nor did their higher cares lose any of the interest or the charm which they had possessed during their years of health and hope. The old people whom their charity supported were received with as kind smiles as ever, when they came to receive their weekly dole. The children whom they clothed and sent to school met with the same sweet voice as before, when on the Saturday evenings they visited the ladies of Calder cottage; and the innocent mirth of all about the house, the garden, the fields, or the adjacent huts, seemed to be pleasant to their ears, when stealing unexpectedly upon them from happy persons engrossed with their own joys, and unaware that the sound of their pastimes had reached those whose own earthly enjoyments were so near a close.

These were the last lingering shadows and sounds and odours of life; and the time had not yet come upon either of those orphans when they could not be enjoyed. But they had other comforts; and if it had been ever most delightful to them to read and study the word of God, when they let fall upon the holy page eyes bright with the dewy light of health yet undecayed, it was now more than delightful, it was blessed, to pursue it now together, when they had to give the bible by turns into each other's hands, that their eyesight might not get dim nor their voice faulter, which would have been, had the same dying christian read aloud one chapter to the end.—When the old minister visited them, he found them always cheerful and composed; during his stay, they were even joyful in their resignation; and at parting, if tears were ever shed, it was by the aged for the young who wept not for themselves, except when they thought how that benign old man had stood by their mother's death bed, and when she had lost her utterance, let her spirit ascend upon his prayers to heaven.

Caroline was the first to die. Her character, unlike that of both her sisters, had been distinguished by great spirit and vivacity, and, when they were present, had always diffused something of its own glad light over the serene composure of the one, and the melancholy stillness of the other, without seeming even to be inconsistent with them; nor did her natural and irrepressible buoyancy altogether forsake her even to the very last. With her the disease assumed its most beautiful show. Her light blue eyes sparkled with astonishing brilliancy; her cheeks, that had always hitherto been pale, glowed with a rose-like lustre; although she knew that she was dying, and strove to subdue her soul down to her near fate, yet, in spite of herself, the strange fire that gloved in the embers of her life kindled it often into a kind of airy gladness, so that a stranger would have thought her one on whom opening existence was just revealing the treasures of its joy, and who was eager to unfold her wings, and sail on into the calm and sunny future. Her soul, till within a few days of her death, was gay in the exhilaration of disease; and the very night before she died, she touched the harp, with a playful hand, and warbled, as long as her strength would permit, a few bars of a romantic tune. No one was with her when she died, for she had risen earlier than her sisters, and was found by them, when they came down to the parlour, leaning back with a smiling face on the sofa with a few lilies in her hand, and never more to have her head lifted up in life.

The youngest had gone first, and she was to be followed by Emma the next in age. Emma, although so like her sister who was now dead, that they had always been thought by strangers to be twins, had a character altogether different. Her thoughts and feelings ran in a deeper channel; nature had endowed her with extraordinary talents, and whatever she attempted, serious acquisition or light accomplishment, in that she easily excelled. Few indeed are the number of women that are eminently distinguished among their sex, and leave names to be enrolled in the lists of fame. Some accidental circumstance of life or death have favoured those; and their sentiments, thoughts, feelings, fancies, and opinions retain a permanent existence. But how many sink into the grave in all their personal beauty, and all their mental charms, and are heard of no more! Of them no bright thoughts are recorded, no touching emotions, no wild imagination. All their fine and true perceptions, all their instinctive knowledge of the human soul, and all their pure speculations on the mystery of human life, vanish for ever and aye with the parting breath. A fair, amiable, intelligent young maiden has died, and is buried. That is all. And her grave lies in its unvisited rest. Such an one was Emma Beatoun. Her mother, her sisters, and a few dear friends knew what treasures of thought were in her soul; what gleams of genius, and what light of unpretending wisdom. But she carried up her pure and high thoughts with her to heaven; nor did any of them survive her on earth, but a few fragments of hymns set by herself to plaintive music, which no voice but her own, so deep and yet so sweet, so mellow, yet so mournful, could ever have fitly sung.

The sufferings of this sister were heavy indeed, and she at last prayed to be relieved. Constant sickness, interrupted only by fits of racking pain, kept the fair shadow for the last weeks of her life to bed, and nothing seemed to disturb her so much as the incessant care of her dying sister, who seemed to forget her own approaching doom in the tenderest ministrations of love.—Emma's religious thoughts had long been of an almost dark and awful character, and she was possessed by a deep sense of her own utter unworthiness in the sight of God. It was feared, that as her end drew near, and her mind was weakened by continual suffering, her last hours might be visited with visons too trying and terrible; but the reverse was the case, and it seemed as if God, to reward a life of meekness, humility and wisdom, removed all fear from her soul, and showed her the loving rather than the awful mysteries of her Redeemer.

On her dead face there sat a smile, just as pleasant and serene as that which had lighted the countenance of Caroline, when she fell asleep for ever with the lilies in her hand. The old nurse, who had been with them since their infancy, alone observed that she had expired, for there had been no sigh, and the pale emaciated fingers moved not as they clasped together across her breast.

Louisa, the eldest, was now left alone, and although her health had always been most delicate, there seemed, from some of the symptoms, a slight hope that she might recover. That fatal hectic flush did not stain her cheeks; and her pulse, although very faint, had not the irregularity of alarming fever. But there are secrets known to none but the dying themselves; and all the encouraging kindness of friends was received by her as sweet proofs of affection, but never once touched her heart with hope. The disease of which both her sisters had died was in the blood of her father's family, and she never rose up from her bed, or her couch, or the grey osier-seat in the sunny garden, without feeling a deathlike lassitude that could not long endure. Indeed she yearned for the grave; and her's was a weariness that could only find entire relief in that narrow house.

Had Louisa not felt death within her bosom, there were circumstances that could not have failed to make her desire life, even after her mother and sisters had been taken away. For she had been betrothed, for a year past, to one who would have made her happy. He received an account of the alarming state of the sisters at Pisa, whither he had gone for the establishment of his own health, and he instantly hurried home to Scotland. Caroline and Emma were in their graves; but he had the mournful satisfaction to be with his own Louisa in her last days. Much did he, at first, press her to go to Italy, as a faint and forlorn hope; but he soon desisted from such vain persuasions.—"The thought is sweet to lay our bones within the bosom of our native soil. The verdure and the flowers I loved will brighten around my grave—the same trees, whose pleasant murmurs cheered my living ear, will hang their cool shadows over my dust, and the eyes that met mine in the light of affection will shed tears over the sod that covers me, keeping my memory green with their spirits!" He who had been her lover, but was now the friend and brother of her soul, had nothing to reply to these natural sentiments. "After all they were but fancies—Henry—but they cling to the heart from which they sprung—and to be buried in the sweet churchyard of Blantyre is now a thought most pleasant to my soul."

In dry summer weather, a clear rivulet imperceptibly shrinks away from its sandy bed, till on some morning we miss the gleam and the murmur altogether—and find the little channel dry. Just in this way was Louisa wasting—and so as her life pure and beautiful to the last. The day before she died, she requested in a voice that could not be denied, that her brother would take her into the churchyard, that she might see the grave of her mother and sisters, all lying together, and the spot whose daises were soon to be disturbed.—She was carried thither in the sunshine, on her sick chair, for the distance was only a few hundred yards, and her attendants having withdrawn, she surveyed the graves with a beaming countenance, in presence of her weeping friend. "Methinks (said she) I hear a hymn, and children singing in the church! No, no, it is only the remembered sound of the psalm I heard the last Sabbath I had strength to go there. Oh! sweet was it now as reality itself!" He who was to have been her husband was wholly overcome, and hid his face in despair. "I go, my beloved, to that holy place where there is neither marriage nor giving in marriage; but we shall meet purified from every earthly stain. Dry up your tears and weep no more. Kiss, oh kiss me once before I die." He stooped down, and she had just strength to put her arms round his neck, when with a long sigh, she expired.

THE RETORT—*An Historical Fact.*

When Miss Ann Pitt, sister to the great William Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, received a pension from lord Bute, her brother wrote her a very angry note, saying "he never wished to live to see the name of *Pitt* and *pension* together."—When the same William Pitt received a pension from the same lord Bute, of three thousand pounds per annum, his sister *sent him back his own letter.*

A French writer having lampooned a nobleman, was caned by him for his licentious wit; when applying to the duke of Orleans, then regent, and begging him to do him justice, the duke replied with a smile, "*Sir, it has been done already.*"